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Home > Census > 2006 Census > Topic-based tabulations >

2006 Census Topic-based tabulations

Ethnic Origin (101), Age Groups (8), Sex (3) and Selected Demographic, Cultural, Labour Force, Educational and Income Characteristics (309), for the Total Population of Canada, Provinces, Territories, Census Metropolitan Areas and Census Agglomerations, 2006 Census - 20% Sample Data

About | Data table | Download | Related data

Data table

Select data categories for this table

Geography Geographic index

Canada ▼

Ethnic origin (101)

Armenian ▼

Age groups (8)

Total - Age groups ▼

Submit

Canada[1]

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Total population 15 years and over by legal marital status[2]	41,265	20,270	20,995
Never legally married (single)	14,595	7,815	6,785
Legally married (and not separated)[3]	20,965	10,755	10,205
Separated, but still legally married	730	310	415
Divorced	2,235	985	1,250
Widowed	2,745	405	2,340
Total population in private households by census family status[4]	50,350	24,995	25,355
Number of family persons	43,620	22,030	21,600
Husbands or wives	20,635	10,540	10,095
Common-law partners	1,820	1,015	805
Lone parents	2,005	340	1,660

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Children in census families	19,165	10,125	9,040
Number of persons not in census families	6,730	2,970	3,755
Living with relatives	1,470	470	1,000
Living with non-relatives only	715	435	285
Living alone	4,535	2,060	2,475
Total population aged 1 year and over by mobility status 1 year ago[5]	49,890	24,710	25,175
Non-movers	44,125	21,750	22,380
Movers	5,765	2,960	2,800
Non-migrants	3,055	1,555	1,495
Migrants	2,710	1,405	1,305
Internal migrants	1,895	975	920
Intraprovincial migrants	1,590	790	795
Interprovincial migrants	310	185	125
External migrants	810	430	380
Total population aged 5 years and over by mobility status 5 years ago[6]	47,485	23,465	24,025
Non-movers	28,930	14,205	14,725
Movers	18,555	9,255	9,300
Non-migrants	10,155	5,010	5,150
Migrants	8,395	4,245	4,150
Internal migrants	5,100	2,515	2,585
Intraprovincial migrants	4,435	2,200	2,230
Interprovincial migrants	665	310	350
External migrants	3,295	1,730	1,565
Total population by mother tongue[7]	50,500	25,060	25,440
English	10,250	5,100	5,145
French	3,995	2,065	1,925
Non-official language	34,345	16,895	17,455
English and French	360	185	175

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
English and non-official language	780	415	365
French and non-official language	540	260	280
English, French and non-official language	235	140	95
Total population by language spoken most often at home[8]	50,495	25,060	25,440
English	19,060	9,750	9,305
French	4,995	2,615	2,380
Non-official language	23,565	11,245	12,325
English and French	275	125	150
English and non-official language	1,655	880	780
French and non-official language	575	275	300
English, French and non-official language	375	170	200
Total population by knowledge of official languages[9]	50,495	25,060	25,440
English only	21,965	11,380	10,590
French only	2,700	1,225	1,480
English and French	23,785	11,610	12,170
Neither English nor French	2,045	845	1,195
Total population 15 years and over who worked since January 1, 2005 by language used most often at work[10]	29,085	15,435	13,650
English	19,450	10,470	8,975
French	5,450	2,820	2,635
Non-official language	610	345	265
English and French	2,835	1,420	1,420
English and non-official language	400	200	205
French and non-official language	55	25	30
English, French and non-official language	280	155	120
Total - Immigrant status and place of birth[11]	50,500	25,060	25,440
Non-immigrants[12]	19,910	10,015	9,890
Born in province of residence	18,210	9,235	8,975
Born outside province of residence	1,700	780	920

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Immigrants[13]	30,055	14,750	15,300
United States of America	540	250	290
Central America	10	15	0
Caribbean and Bermuda	35	20	20
South America	160	60	105
Europe	2,805	1,340	1,465
Western Europe	490	220	265
Eastern Europe	1,460	745	715
Southern Europe	555	260	295
Italy	30	30	0
Other Southern Europe	520	235	285
Northern Europe	305	110	195
United Kingdom	290	105	185
Other Northern Europe	15	0	10
Africa	3,905	1,955	1,950
Western Africa	10	15	0
Eastern Africa	135	95	40
Northern Africa	3,755	1,850	1,905
Central Africa	10	0	0
Southern Africa	0	0	0
Asia and the Middle East	22,550	11,080	11,470
West Central Asia and the Middle East	22,300	10,960	11,340
Eastern Asia	15	0	15
China, People's Republic of	10	0	10
Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region	0	0	0
Other Eastern Asia	10	0	10
Southeast Asia	40	20	20
Philippines	10	10	0

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Other Southeast Asia	30	0	20
Southern Asia	200	100	95
India	140	80	65
Other Southern Asia	60	30	30
Oceania and other[14]	45	35	10
Non-permanent residents[15]	535	290	250
Total - Citizenship[16]	50,495	25,055	25,435
Canadian citizens	45,960	22,895	23,070
Canadian citizens only	41,165	20,430	20,735
Citizens of Canada and at least one other country	4,795	2,465	2,330
Not Canadian citizens[17]	4,535	2,165	2,370
Total immigrant population by age at immigration[18]	30,055	14,750	15,300
Under 5 years	2,160	1,060	1,100
5 to 14 years	5,265	2,635	2,630
15 to 24 years	6,300	3,255	3,045
25 to 44 years	11,695	5,830	5,860
45 years and over	4,630	1,965	2,665
Total - Immigrant status and period of immigration[19]	50,495	25,060	25,440
Non-immigrants[20]	19,910	10,020	9,890
Immigrants[21]	30,050	14,750	15,300
Before 1991	19,955	9,955	10,000
1991 to 2000	6,805	3,180	3,620
1991 to 1995	3,690	1,720	1,970
1996 to 2000	3,115	1,460	1,655
2001 to 2006[22]	3,295	1,610	1,680
Non-permanent residents[23]	535	290	250
Total population 15 years and over by generation status[24]	41,265	20,275	20,995

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
1st generation[25]	29,545	14,515	15,025
2nd generation[26]	9,285	4,620	4,660
3rd generation or more[27]	2,440	1,140	1,300
Total population 15 years and over by labour force activity[28]	41,265	20,275	20,995
In the labour force	27,360	14,635	12,725
Employed	25,270	13,630	11,640
Unemployed	2,095	1,005	1,085
Not in the labour force	13,905	5,640	8,265
Participation rate	66.3	72.2	60.6
Employment rate	61.2	67.2	55.4
Unemployment rate	7.7	6.9	8.5
Total labour force 15 years and over by class of worker[29]	27,360	14,635	12,730
Class of worker - Not applicable[30]	675	300	375
All classes of worker[31]	26,685	14,335	12,355
Wage earners	21,905	10,865	11,040
Self-employed[32]	4,650	3,425	1,225
Unpaid family workers	135	45	90
Total labour force 15 years and over by industry - North American Industry Classification System 2002[33]	27,360	14,630	12,725
Industry - Not applicable[34]	670	295	375
All industries[35]	26,690	14,335	12,355
11 Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	90	70	20
21 Mining and oil and gas extraction	50	40	10
22 Utilities	85	55	25
23 Construction	895	745	150
31-33 Manufacturing	3,340	2,380	965
41 Wholesale trade	1,655	990	665
44-45 Retail trade	4,700	2,375	2,325

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
48-49 Transportation and warehousing	915	650	265
51 Information and cultural industries	815	465	350
52 Finance and insurance	1,555	680	875
53 Real estate and rental and leasing	625	340	285
54 Professional, scientific and technical services	2,765	1,480	1,285
55 Management of companies and enterprises	25	0	15
56 Administrative and support, waste management and remediation services	910	510	405
61 Educational services	1,665	595	1,075
62 Health care and social assistance	2,095	550	1,545
71 Arts, entertainment and recreation	435	235	200
72 Accommodation and food services	1,345	645	700
81 Other services (except public administration)	1,915	1,125	785
91 Public administration	820	410	405
Total labour force 15 years and over by occupation - National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006[36]	27,360	14,630	12,730
Occupation - Not applicable[37]	675	300	375
All occupations[38]	26,690	14,340	12,350
A Management occupations	3,395	2,330	1,070
B Business, finance and administrative occupations	5,485	1,780	3,700
C Natural and applied sciences and related occupations	2,510	1,895	610
D Health occupations	1,405	525	880
E Occupations in social science, education, government service and religion	2,280	775	1,505
F Occupations in art, culture, recreation and sport	1,150	520	625
G Sales and service occupations	6,220	2,825	3,395
H Trades, transport and equipment operators and related occupations	3,055	2,790	260
I Occupations unique to primary industry	170	145	20
J Occupations unique to processing, manufacturing and utilities	1,025	745	285
Total population 15 years and over by highest certificate, diploma or degree[39]	41,265	20,270	20,990
No certificate, diploma or degree	7,580	3,615	3,965

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Certificate, diploma or degree	33,685	16,660	17,025
High school certificate or equivalent[40]	9,750	4,585	5,160
Apprenticeship or trades certificate or diploma	3,495	1,960	1,535
College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma[41]	6,510	2,950	3,555
University certificate or diploma below bachelor level[42]	2,445	1,200	1,245
University certificate, diploma or degree at bachelor's level or above[43]	11,490	5,965	5,530
Bachelor's degree	6,465	3,030	3,435
University certificate or diploma above bachelor level	1,320	635	685
Degree in medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine or optometry	480	345	135
Master's degree	2,605	1,510	1,095
Earned doctorate	620	440	180
Total population 15 years and over with postsecondary qualifications by major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs, 2000[44]	23,935	12,075	11,860
Education	1,335	320	1,015
Visual and performing arts, and communications technologies	1,380	615	765
Humanities	1,830	630	1,200
Social and behavioural sciences and law	2,915	1,140	1,780
Business, management and public administration	5,555	2,445	3,115
Physical and life sciences and technologies	1,355	715	645
Mathematics, computer and information sciences	1,430	845	580
Architecture, engineering, and related technologies	4,795	4,170	625
Agriculture, natural resources and conservation	250	170	85
Health, parks, recreation and fitness	2,145	735	1,410
Personal, protective and transportation services	935	295	645
Other fields of study[45]	0	0	0
Total population 15 years and over by location of study[46]	41,265	20,275	20,990
No postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	17,325	8,200	9,130
Postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree	23,935	12,075	11,860

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Inside Canada	15,280	7,310	7,970
Newfoundland-and-Labrador	0	0	0
Prince-Edward-Island	10	10	0
Nova Scotia	90	50	45
New Brunswick	50	30	20
Quebec	7,695	3,555	4,145
Ontario	6,400	3,160	3,245
Manitoba	60	35	25
Saskatchewan	35	30	10
Alberta	305	150	155
British Columbia	630	295	330
Yukon Territory	0	0	0
Northwest Territories	0	0	0
Nunavut	0	0	0
Outside Canada[47]	8,660	4,765	3,895
United States of America	700	450	250
United Kingdom[48]	410	280	130
India	80	45	30
Philippines	25	0	20
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0
Germany	90	65	20
France	300	175	130
Poland	40	25	15
Pakistan	10	10	10
Korea, South[49]	0	0	0
Other	7,005	3,715	3,285
Total population 15 years and over by employment income and work activity[50]	41,265	20,275	20,995
Did not work or had no employment income in 2005[51]	14,625	6,160	8,465

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Worked full year full time with employment income[52]	14,095	8,415	5,680
Average employment income $	52,597	58,417	43,976
Median employment income $	39,976	41,706	37,798
Standard error of average employment income $	1,337	2,119	1,029
Worked part year or part time with employment income[53]	12,550	5,700	6,850
Average employment income $	22,827	28,056	18,475
Median employment income $	12,455	12,580	12,382
Standard error of average employment income $	862	1,790	543
Total population 15 years and over by employment income[54]	41,265	20,275	20,990
Without employment income	13,080	5,460	7,625
With employment income[55]	28,185	14,815	13,370
Under $5,000[56]	4,275	2,135	2,140
$5,000 to $9,999	3,195	1,430	1,765
$10,000 to $19,999	4,695	2,240	2,455
$20,000 to $29,999	3,845	1,965	1,880
$30,000 to $39,999	3,400	1,580	1,820
$40,000 to $49,999	2,465	1,270	1,195
$50,000 to $59,999	1,755	1,010	745
$60,000 to $74,999	1,690	1,115	570
$75,000 and over	2,875	2,070	805
Average employment income $[57]	36,933	44,345	28,719
Median employment income $[58]	24,674	27,905	21,155
Standard error of average employment income $[59]	801	1,424	573
Total population 15 years and over with income in 2005 by composition of total income %[60]	100	100	100
Market income %	89.0	92.3	83.9
Employment income %	77.5	81.2	72.0
Wages and salaries %	68.1	68.9	66.9
Self-employment income %	9.4	12.3	5.1

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
Investment income %	6.1	5.5	7.2
Retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities %	3.8	4.1	3.2
Other money income %	1.6	1.5	1.6
Government transfer payments %	11.0	7.7	16.1
Old Age Security pensions and Guaranteed Income Supplement %	4.1	2.7	6.2
Canada/Quebec Pension Plan benefits %	2.7	2.5	2.9
Child benefits %	1.3	0.1	3.1
Employment Insurance benefits %	1.1	0.6	1.7
Other income from government sources %	1.9	1.7	2.1
Income taxes paid %	18.8	21.4	14.8
Total population 15 years and over by wages and salaries in 2005[61]	41,265	20,270	20,995
Without wages and salaries	16,265	7,670	8,595
With wages and salaries	25,000	12,600	12,395
Under $5,000	3,885	1,865	2,020
$5,000 to $9,999	2,565	1,080	1,480
$10,000 to $19,999	3,900	1,700	2,205
$20,000 to $29,999	3,495	1,680	1,810
$30,000 to $39,999	3,175	1,420	1,755
$40,000 to $49,999	2,365	1,175	1,190
$50,000 to $59,999	1,610	895	710
$60,000 and over	4,015	2,780	1,225
Average wages and salaries $[62]	36,592	44,271	28,786
Median wages and salaries $[63]	26,032	29,815	22,110
Standard error of average wages and salaries $[64]	834	1,544	576
Total population 15 years and over by total income in 2005[65]	41,265	20,270	20,990
Without income	2,205	930	1,280
With income	39,060	19,345	19,715
Under $5,000[66]	4,800	2,405	2,395

Selected demographic, cultural, labour force, educational and income characteristics (309)	Sex (3)		
	Total - Sex	Male	Female
$5,000 to $9,999	4,410	1,740	2,665
$10,000 to $19,999	9,720	4,065	5,650
$20,000 to $29,999	5,215	2,565	2,645
$30,000 to $39,999	4,470	2,050	2,420
$40,000 to $49,999	3,080	1,605	1,475
$50,000 to $79,999	4,510	2,850	1,655
$80,000 and over	2,865	2,060	805
Average income $[67]	34,382	41,844	27,060
Median income $[68]	21,039	25,422	17,767
Standard error of average income $[69]	722	1,184	823
Total persons in private households by income status in 2005[70]	50,270	24,950	25,320
Total persons in economic families[71]	45,020	22,460	22,560
Persons in economic families below low income cut-off before tax	7,700	3,825	3,875
Prevalence of low income before tax in 2005 for economic family members %	17.1	17.0	17.2
Persons in economic families below low income cut-off after tax	5,175	2,610	2,570
Prevalence of low income after tax in 2005 for economic family members %	11.5	11.6	11.4
Total persons 15 years and over not in economic families	5,250	2,490	2,760
Persons not in economic families below before-tax low income cut-off	2,505	1,000	1,505
Prevalence of low income before tax in 2005 for persons not in economic families %	47.6	40.0	54.5
Persons not in economic families below after-tax low income cut-off	2,105	850	1,260
Prevalence of low income after tax in 2005 for persons not in economic families %	40.1	34.1	45.7

1 Excludes census data for one or more incompletely enumerated Indian reserves or Indian settlements.

2 Legal marital status
Part A - Plain language definition
A person's conjugal status under the law (e.g., single, married, widowed). Legal marital status data are derived from the responses to Question 4 (Marital status) in the census questionnaires.
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the legal conjugal status of a person.
The various responses are defined as follows:
Never legally married (single)
Persons who have never married (including all persons less than 15 years of age) and persons whose marriage has been annulled and who have not remarried.
Legally married (and not separated)
Persons whose spouse is living, unless the couple is separated or a divorce has been obtained.
Separated, but still legally married
Persons currently married, but who are no longer living with their spouse (for any reason other than illness or work) and have not obtained a divorce.
Divorced
Persons who have obtained a legal divorce and who have not remarried.
Widowed
Persons who have lost their spouse through death and who have not remarried.

3 In 2006, this category includes spouses in same-sex marriages.

4 Census family status
Part A - Plain language definition
Classification of persons according to whether or not they are members of a census family and the status they have in the census family (a census family is composed of a married couple or two persons living common-law, with or without children, or of a lone parent living with at least one child in the same dwelling). A person can be a spouse, a common-law partner, a lone parent, a child or a person not in a census family.
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the classification of the population according to whether or not the persons are members of a census family.
Family persons refer to household members who belong to a census family. They, in turn, are further classified as follows:

Spouses refer to two persons of opposite sex or of the same sex who are legally married to each other and living in the same dwelling.

Common-law partners are two persons of opposite sex or of the same sex who are not legally married to each other, but live together as a couple in the same dwelling.

Lone parent refers to a mother or a father, with no spouse or common-law partner present, living in a dwelling with one or more children.

Children refer to blood, step- or adopted sons and daughters (regardless of age or marital status) who are living in the same dwelling as their parent(s), as well as grandchildren in households where there are no parents present. Sons and daughters who are living with their spouse or common-law partner, or with one or more of their own children, are not considered to be members of the census family of their parent(s), even if they are living in the same dwelling. In addition, those sons and daughters who do not live in the same dwelling as their parent(s) are not considered members of the census family of their parent(s). The category of 'children' can be further distinguished as follows:

Never-married sons and/or daughters in a census family, as used in censuses prior to 2001.

Other sons and/or daughters in a census family who would not have been included in the census family of their parents according to the previous concept.

Grandchildren living in the same household as their grandparent(s), with no parents present.

Persons not in census families refer to household members who do not belong to a census family.

5 Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence one year earlier. A person is classified as a non-mover if no difference exists. Otherwise, a person is classified as a mover and this categorization is called Mobility status (1 year ago). Within the category of movers, a further distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants; this difference is called migration status.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided one year earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address from the one at which they resided one year earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, but in the same census subdivision (CSD) as the one they lived in one year earlier.

Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD one year earlier (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada one year earlier (external migrants).

Intraprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision from the one at which they resided one year earlier, in the same province.

Interprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision from the one at which they resided one year earlier, in a different province.

6 Refers to the relationship between a person's usual place of residence on Census Day and his or her usual place of residence five years earlier. A person is classified as a non-mover if no difference exists. Otherwise, a person is classified as a mover and this categorization is called Mobility status (5 years ago). Within the movers category, a further distinction is made between non-migrants and migrants; this difference is called migration status.

Non-movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at the same address as the one at which they resided five years earlier.

Movers are persons who, on Census Day, were living at a different address from the one at which they resided five years earlier.

Non-migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living at a different address, but in the same census subdivision (CSD) as the one they lived in five years earlier.

Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different CSD five years earlier (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada five years earlier (external migrants).

Intraprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision from the one in which they resided five years earlier, in the same province.

Interprovincial migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were living in a different census subdivision from the one in which they resided five years earlier, in a different province.

7 Mother tongue
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the first language learned at home in childhood and still understood by the individual at the time of the census.

8 Refers to the language spoken most often at home by the individual at the time of the census. Data on other languages spoken on a regular basis at home are also collected.

9 Knowledge of Official Languages
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the ability to conduct a conversation in English only, in French only, in both English and French, or in neither English nor French.

10 Refers to the language used most often at work by the individual at the time of the census. Data on other languages used at work on a regular basis are also collected.

11 For information on the specific countries included in each regional grouping in this variable, please refer to Appendix J in the 2006 Census Dictionary.

12 Non-immigrants are persons who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most Canadian citizens by birth were born in Canada, a small number were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.

13 Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006.

14 'Other' includes Greenland, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, the category 'Other country,' as well as immigrants born in Canada.

15 Non-permanent residents are persons from another country who, at the time of the census, held a Work or Study Permit or who were refugee claimants, as well as family members living with them in Canada.

16 Includes persons who are stateless.

Citizenship
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the legal citizenship status of the respondent. Persons who are citizens of more than one country were instructed to provide the name of the other country(ies).

17 Includes persons who are stateless. Prior to the 2006 Census, this category was called 'Citizens of other countries.' The content of the category remains unchanged in 2006 compared with previous censuses.

18 Age at immigration
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the age at which the respondent first obtained landed immigrant status. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

The derivation of the data on age at immigration in 2006 was slightly different from that of 2001 due to an omission of an estimation process. The result of this omission was an increase of the age at immigration estimate by one year for many records. As such, the overall mean age at immigration for the total weighted immigrant population was estimated as 24.9 years, whereas the correct estimate should be 24.4 years. The median age for the total weighted immigrant population was estimated at 25 years, whereas the correct estimate should be 24 years.

19 Landed immigrant status
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to whether or not the person is a landed immigrant in Canada. Landed immigrants are people who have been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Non-immigrant population
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to people who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most were born in Canada, a small number of them were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.

Immigrant population
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to people who are, or have been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others have arrived recently. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada.

Non-permanent resident
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to people from another country who had a Work or Study Permit, or who were refugee claimants at the time of the census, and family members living in Canada with them.

Period of immigration
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to ranges of years based on the year of immigration question. Year of immigration refers to the year in which landed immigrant status was first obtained. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

Year of immigration
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the year in which landed immigrant status was first obtained. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities.

20 Non-immigrants are persons who are Canadian citizens by birth. Although most Canadian citizens by birth were born in Canada, a small number were born outside Canada to Canadian parents.

21 Immigrants are persons who are, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. A landed immigrant is a person who has been granted the right to live in Canada permanently by immigration authorities. Some immigrants have resided in Canada for a number of years, while others are recent arrivals. Most immigrants are born outside Canada, but a small number were born in Canada. Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006.

22 Includes immigrants who landed in Canada prior to Census Day, May 16, 2006.

23 Non-permanent residents are persons from another country who, at the time of the census, held a Work or Study Permit or who were refugee claimants, as well as family members living with them in Canada.

24 Generation status
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the generational status of a person, that is, 1st generation, 2nd generation or 3rd generation or more.

25 Persons born outside Canada. For the most part, these are people who are now, or have ever been, landed immigrants in Canada. Also included in the first generation are a small number of people born outside Canada to parents who are Canadian citizens by birth. In addition, the first generation includes people who are non-permanent residents (defined as people from another country living in Canada on Work or Study Permits or as refugee claimants, and any family members living with them in Canada).

26 Persons born inside Canada with at least one parent born outside Canada. This includes (a) persons born in Canada with both parents born outside Canada and (b) persons born in Canada with one parent born in Canada and one parent born outside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well).

27 Persons born inside Canada with both parents born inside Canada (these persons may have grandparents born inside or outside Canada as well).

28 Labour force activity
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the labour market activity of the population 15 years of age and over in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006). Respondents were classified as Employed, Unemployed, or Not in the labour force. The labour force includes the employed and the unemployed.

Employed
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006):
(a) did any work at all for pay or in self-employment or without pay in a family farm, business or professional practice
(b) were absent from their job or business, with or without pay, for the entire week because of a vacation, an illness, a labour dispute at their place of work, or any other reasons.

Unemployed
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either:
(a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or
(b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
(c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Not in the labour force
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to persons who, in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were neither employed nor unemployed. It includes students, homemakers, retired workers, seasonal workers in an 'off' season who were not looking for work, and persons who could not work because of a long term illness or disability.

Participation rate
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition

Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over.

The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the total labour force in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group.

Employment rate
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the number of persons employed in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), expressed as a percentage of the total population 15 years of age and over.

The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the number employed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over, in that group.

Unemployment rate
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labour force in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006).

The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, geographic area, etc.) is the unemployed in that group, expressed as a percentage of the labour force in that group, in the week prior to enumeration.

29 Class of worker
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
This variable classifies persons who reported a job into the following categories:
(a) persons who worked mainly for wages, salaries, commissions, tips, piece-rates, or payments 'in kind' (payments in goods or services rather than money);
(b) persons who worked mainly for themselves, with or without paid help, operating a business, farm or professional practice, alone or in partnership;
(c) persons who worked without pay in a family business, farm or professional practice owned or operated by a related household member; unpaid family work does not include unpaid housework, unpaid childcare, unpaid care to seniors and volunteer work.
The job reported was the one held in the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006) if the person was employed, or the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005, if the person was not employed during the reference week. Persons with two or more jobs in the reference week were asked to provide information for the job at which they worked the most hours.

30 Unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2005 only.

31 Refers to the experienced labour force population: includes persons who were employed and persons who were unemployed who worked for pay or in self-employment since January 1, 2005.

32 Includes self-employed unincorporated and incorporated.

33 Industry (based on the 2002 North American Industry Classification System [NAICS])
Part A - Plain language definition
General nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. The 2006 Census data on industry (based on the 2002 NAICS) can be compared with data from Canada's NAFTA partners (United States and Mexico).
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the general nature of the business carried out in the establishment where the person worked. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were required to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.
The 2006 Census industry data are produced according to the 2002 NAICS. The NAICS provides enhanced industry comparability among the three North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) trading partners (Canada, United States and Mexico). This classification consists of a systematic and comprehensive arrangement of industries structured into 20 sectors, 103 subsectors and 328 industry groups. The criteria used to create these categories are similarity of input structures, labour skills or production processes used by the establishment. For further information on the classification, see North American Industry Classification System, Canada, 2002, Catalogue no. 12-501-XPE.

34 Unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2005 only.

35 Refers to the experienced labour force population: includes persons who were employed and persons who were unemployed who worked for pay or in self-employment since January 1, 2005.

36 Occupation (based on the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 [NOC-S 2006])
Part A - Plain language definition
Kind of work done by persons aged 15 and over. Occupation is based on the type of job the person holds and the description of his or her duties. The 2006 Census data on occupation are classified according to the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC-S 2006). For comparisons with data from the 1991 and 1996 censuses, the variable Occupation (historical) should be used.
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the kind of work persons were doing during the reference week, as determined by their kind of work and the description of the main activities in their job. If the person did not have a job during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to enumeration (May 16, 2006), the data relate to the job of longest duration since January 1, 2005. Persons with two or more jobs were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most hours.
The 2006 Census occupation data are classified according to the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006 (NOC-S 2006). This classification is composed of four levels of aggregation. There are 10 broad occupational categories containing 47 major groups that are further subdivided into 140 minor groups. At the most detailed level, there are 520 occupation unit groups. Occupation unit groups are formed on the basis of the education, training, or skill level required to enter the job, as well as the kind of work performed, as determined by the tasks, duties and responsibilities of the occupation.
For information on the NOC-S 2006, see the National Occupational Classification for Statistics 2006, Catalogue No. 12-583-XIE.

37 Unemployed persons 15 years and over who have never worked for pay or in self-employment or who had last worked prior to January 1, 2005 only.

38 Refers to the experienced labour force population: includes persons who were employed and persons who were unemployed who worked for pay or in self-employment since January 1, 2005.

39 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' refers to the highest certificate, diploma or degree completed based on a hierarchy which is generally related to the amount of time spent 'in-class'. For postsecondary completers, a university education is considered to be a higher level of schooling than a college education, while a college education is considered to be a higher level of education than in the trades. Although some trades requirements may take as long or longer to complete than a given college or university program, the majority of time is spent in on-the-job paid training and less time is spent in the classroom.

Census questions relating to education changed substantially between 2001 and 2006, principally to reflect developments in Canada's education system. These changes improved the quality of data and provided more precise information on the level of educational attainment as well as fields of study.

However, users should be aware that changes to the education portion of the 2006 Census questionnaire have affected the comparability of some 2006 Census data with data from previous censuses. More information on the historical comparability of specific categories of 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' is available in the Education Reference Guide, 2006 Census, catalogue number 97-560-GWE2006003.

Highest certificate, diploma or degree
Part A - Plain language definition
Information indicating the person's most advanced certificate, diploma or degree.
Part B - Detailed definition
This is a derived variable obtained from the educational qualifications questions, which asked for all certificates, diplomas and degrees to be reported. There is an implied hierarchy in this variable (secondary school graduation, registered apprenticeship and trades, college, university) which is loosely tied to the 'in-class' duration of the various types of education. However, at the detailed level a registered apprenticeship graduate may not have completed a secondary school certificate or diploma, nor does an individual with a master's degree necessarily have a certificate or diploma above the bachelor's degree level. Therefore, although the sequence is more or less hierarchical, it is a general rather than an absolute gradient measure of academic achievement.

40 'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. Excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. Examples of postsecondary institutions include community colleges, institutes of technology, CEGEPs, private trade schools, private business colleges, schools of nursing and universities.

41 'College, CEGEP or other non-university certificate or diploma' replaces the category 'Other non university certificate or diploma' in previous censuses. This category includes accreditation by non degree-granting institutions such as community colleges, CEGEPs, private business colleges and technical institutes.

42 The overall quality of the 'Highest certificate, diploma or degree' variable from the 2006 Census is acceptable. However, users of the 'University certificate or diploma below the bachelor level' category should know that an unexpected growth in this category was noted compared to the 2001 Census.

In fact, in the 2001 Census, 2.5% of respondents aged 15 years or over declared such a diploma, compared to 4.4% in 2006, representing 89% growth. This phenomenon was not found in other sources like the Labour Force Survey.

We recommend users interpret the 2006 Census results for this category with caution.

For more information on factors that may explain such variances in census data, such as response errors and processing errors, please refer to the 2006 Census Dictionary, Appendix B: Data quality, sampling and weighting, confidentiality and random rounding.

More information is available in the Education Reference Guide, 2006 Census, catalogue number 97-560-GWE2006003.

43 Questions pertaining to university degrees attained in 2006 (for example bachelor's degrees or master's degrees) were similar to those asked in 2001. Data for the university categories (bachelor's degree through to earned doctorate) are comparable over time.

44 'Field of study' is defined as the main discipline or subject of learning. It is collected for the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school or secondary school level.

Major field of study - Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP)
Part A - Plain language definition
Main subject area of the person's highest certificate, diploma or degree after high school.
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to the predominant discipline or area of learning or training of a person's highest postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree. The Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP [Canada 2000]) major field of study classification structure consists of 13 major categories or primary groupings, 12 of which are used for the census (the category which includes courses in personal development is not used). The 12 primary groupings are: education; visual and performing arts, and communications technologies; humanities; social and behavioural sciences and law; business, management and public administration; physical and life sciences and technologies; mathematics, computer and information sciences; architecture, engineering and related technologies; agriculture, natural resources and conservation; health, parks, recreation and fitness; personal, protective and transportation services; other.

45 Includes Multidisciplinary/interdisciplinary studies, Other.

46 'Location of study' refers to the province, territory or country where the highest certificate, diploma or degree above the high school level was completed.

Location of study
Part A - Plain language definition
Indicates the province, territory or country where the highest certificate, diploma or degree was obtained.
Part B - Detailed definition
This variable indicates the province, territory (in Canada) or country (outside Canada) where the highest certificate, diploma or degree was obtained. It is only reported for individuals who had completed a certificate, diploma or degree above the secondary (high) school level.

47 Refers to the 10 locations of studies outside Canada most often reported.

48 The official name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

49 The official name is the Republic of Korea.

50 Earnings or employment income - Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Wages and salaries - Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions and Employment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer or union as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 2005. Other employment income such as taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included.

Net farm income - Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 2005 from the operation of a farm, either on the respondent's own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Included with gross receipts are cash advances received in 2005, dividends from cooperatives, rebates and farm support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (for example, milk subsidies and marketing board payments) and gross insurance proceeds such as payments from the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA). The value of income 'in kind,' such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

Net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice - Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 2005 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share was reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, persons providing room and board to non relatives, self-employed fishers, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers,

delivering cosmetics, as well as freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions as well as all income 'in kind,' such as free meals and living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Average income of individuals - Average income of individuals refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income for 2005. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) by the number of individuals with income in that group.

Median income of individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Standard error of average income - Refers to the estimated standard error of average income for an income size distribution. If interpreted as shown below, it serves as a rough indicator of the precision of the corresponding estimate of average income. For about 68% of the samples which could be selected from the sample frame, the difference between the sample estimate of average income and the corresponding figure based on complete enumeration would be less than one standard error. For about 95% of the possible samples, the difference would be less than two standard errors and, in about 99% of the samples, the difference would be less than approximately two and one half standard errors.

Average and median incomes and standard errors of average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes (families [census/economic], persons 15 years of age and over not in families or private households), these statistics will be calculated over all units, whether or not they reported any income.

These statistics can be derived for after-tax income, earnings, wages and salaries, or any other particular source of income in the same manner.

Work activity - Refers to the number of weeks in which a person worked for pay or in self-employment in the reference year at all jobs held, even if only for a few hours, and whether these weeks were mostly full time (30 hours or more per week) or mostly part time (1 to 29 hours per week). Persons with a part-time job for part of the year and a full-time job for another part of the year were to report the information for the job at which they worked the most weeks. The term 'Full-year full-time workers' refers to persons 15 years of age and over who worked 49 to 52 weeks (mostly full time) in the reference year for pay or in self-employment.

51 Includes persons who never worked, persons who worked prior to 2005 only, persons who worked in 2006 only, as well as persons who worked in 2005 but had no employment income.

52 Was an earner or employment income recipient and worked 49 to 52 weeks in 2005, mostly full time.

53 Was an earner or employment income recipient and worked less than 49 weeks or worked mostly part time in 2005.

54 Earnings or employment income - Refers to total income received by persons 15 years of age and over during calendar year 2005 as wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income.

Wages and salaries - Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions and Employment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer or union as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 2005. Other employment income such as taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included.

Net farm income - Refers to net income (gross receipts from farm sales minus depreciation and cost of operation) received during calendar year 2005 from the operation of a farm, either on the respondent's own account or in partnership. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share of income was reported. Included with gross receipts are cash advances received in 2005, dividends from cooperatives, rebates and farm support payments to farmers from federal, provincial and regional agricultural programs (for example, milk subsidies and marketing board payments) and gross insurance proceeds such as payments from the Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA). The value of income 'in kind,' such as agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm, is excluded.

Net non-farm income for unincorporated business and/or professional practice - Refers to net income (gross receipts minus expenses of operation such as wages, rents and depreciation) received during calendar year 2005 from the respondent's non-farm unincorporated business or professional practice. In the case of partnerships, only the respondent's share was reported. Also included is net income from persons babysitting in their own homes, persons providing room and board to non relatives, self-employed fishers, hunters and trappers, operators of direct distributorships such as those selling and delivering cosmetics, as well as freelance activities of artists, writers, music teachers, hairdressers, dressmakers, etc.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions as well as all income 'in kind,' such as free meals and living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Average income of individuals - Average income of individuals refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income for 2005. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) by the number of individuals with income in that group.

Median income of individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Standard error of average income - Refers to the estimated standard error of average income for an income size distribution. If interpreted as shown below, it serves as a rough indicator of the precision of the corresponding estimate of average income. For about 68% of the samples which could be selected from the sample frame, the difference between the sample estimate of average income and the corresponding figure based on complete enumeration would be less than one standard error. For about 95% of the possible samples, the difference would be less than two standard errors and, in about 99% of the samples, the difference would be less than approximately two and one half standard errors.

Average and median incomes and standard errors of average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes (families [census/economic], persons 15 years of age and over not in families or private households), these statistics will be calculated over all units, whether or not they reported any income.

These statistics can be derived for after-tax income, earnings, wages and salaries, or any other particular source of income in the same manner.

55 Earner or employment income recipient - Refers to a person 15 years of age and over who received wages and salaries, net income from a non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice, and/or net farm self-employment income during calendar year 2005.

56 Including loss. 57 For persons with employment income.

58 For persons with employment income. 59 For persons with employment income.

60 Composition of income - The composition of the total income of a population group or a geographic area refers to the relative share of each income source or group of sources, expressed as a percentage of the aggregate total income of that group or area.

61 Wages and salaries - Refers to gross wages and salaries before deductions for such items as income tax, pensions and Employment Insurance. Included in this source are military pay and allowances, tips, commissions and cash bonuses, benefits from wage-loss replacement plans or income-maintenance insurance plans, supplementary unemployment benefits from an employer or union as well as all types of casual earnings during calendar year 2005. Other employment income such as taxable benefits, research grants and royalties are included.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excludes gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump-sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions, as well as all income 'in kind,' such as free meals and living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Average income of individuals - Average income of individuals refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income for 2005. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) by the number of individuals with income in that group.

Median income of individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Standard error of average income - Refers to the estimated standard error of average income for an income size distribution. If interpreted as shown below, it serves as a rough indicator of the precision of the corresponding estimate of average income. For about 68% of the samples which could be selected from the sample frame, the difference between the sample estimate of average income and the corresponding figure based on complete enumeration would be less than one standard error. For about 95% of the possible samples, the difference would be less than two standard errors and, in about 99% of the samples, the difference would be approximately two and one half standard errors.

Average and median incomes and standard errors for average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes (families [census/economic], persons not in families or private households), these statistics will be calculated over all units, whether or not they reported any income.

These statistics can be derived for after-tax income, earnings, wages and salaries, or any other particular source of income in the same manner.

62 For persons with wages and salaries. 63 For persons with wages and salaries.

64 For persons with wages and salaries.

65 'Total income' refers to the total money income received from the following sources during calendar year 2005 by persons 15 years of age and over:

- wages and salaries (total)
- net farm income
- net non-farm income from unincorporated business and/or professional practice
- child benefits
- Old Age Security pension and Guaranteed Income Supplement
- benefits from Canada or Quebec Pension Plan
- benefits from Employment Insurance
- other income from government sources
- dividends, interest on bonds, deposits and savings certificates, and other investment income
- retirement pensions, superannuation and annuities, including those from RRSPs and RRIFs
- other money income.

'After-tax income' refers to total income from all sources minus federal, provincial and territorial income taxes paid for 2005.

Receipts not counted as income - The income concept excluded gambling gains and losses, lottery prizes, money inherited during the year in a lump sum, capital gains or losses, receipts from the sale of property, income tax refunds, loan payments received, lump sum settlements of insurance policies, rebates received on property taxes, refunds of pension contributions, as well as all income 'in kind,' such as free meals and living accommodations, or agricultural products produced and consumed on the farm.

Average income of individuals - Average income of individuals refers to the weighted mean total income of individuals 15 years of age and over who reported income for 2005. Average income is calculated from unrounded data by dividing the aggregate income of a specified group of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) by the number of individuals with income in that group.

Median income of individuals - The median income of a specified group of income recipients is that amount which divides their income size distribution into two halves, i.e., the incomes of the first half of individuals are below the median, while those of the second half are above the median. Median income is calculated from the unrounded number of individuals (e.g., males 45 to 54 years of age) with income in that group.

Standard error of average income - Refers to the estimated standard error of average income for an income size distribution. If interpreted as shown below, it serves as a rough indicator of the precision of the corresponding estimate of average income. For about 68% of the samples which could be selected from the sample frame, the difference between the sample estimate of average income and the corresponding figure based on complete enumeration would be less than one standard error. For about 95% of the possible samples, the difference would be less than two standard errors and, in about 99% of the samples, the difference would be less than approximately two and one half standard errors.

Average and median incomes and standard errors of average income of individuals will be calculated for those individuals who are at least 15 years of age and who have an income (positive or negative). For all other universes (families [census/economic]), persons 15 years of age and over not in families or private households), these statistics will be calculated over all units, whether or not they reported any income.

These statistics can be derived for after-tax income, earnings, wages and salaries, or any other particular source of income in the same manner.

66 Including loss. 67 For persons with income. 68 For persons with income.

69 For persons with income.

70 Income status before tax - Refers to the position of an economic family or a person 15 years of age and over not in an economic family in relation to Statistics Canada's low income before tax cut-offs (LICOs).

Income status after tax - Refers to the position of an economic family or a person 15 years of age and over in relation to Statistics Canada's low income after-tax cut-offs (LICO-AT).

Measures of low income known as 'low income (before tax) cut-offs (LICOs)' were first introduced in Canada in 1968 based on 1961 Census income data and 1959 family expenditure patterns. At that time, expenditure patterns indicated that Canadian families spent about 50% of their total income on food, shelter and clothing. It was arbitrarily estimated that families spending 70% or more of their income (20 percentage points more than the average) on these basic necessities would be in 'straitened' circumstances. With this assumption, low income cut-off points were set for five different sizes of families.

Subsequent to these initial cut-offs, revised low income before tax cut-offs were established based on national family expenditure data from 1969, 1978, 1986 and 1992. The initial LICOs were based upon the total income, before tax, of families and persons 15 years and over not in economic families.

After a comprehensive review of low income cut-offs completed in 1991, low income cut-offs based upon after-tax income were published for the first time in Income After Tax, Distributions by Size in Canada, 1990 (Catalogue no. 13-210). Income after tax cut-offs are estimated independently for economic families and persons 15 years of age and over not in economic families based upon family expenditure and income after tax. Consequently, the low income after-tax cut-offs are set at after-tax income levels, differentiated by size of family and area of residence, where families spend 20 percentage points more of their after-tax income than the average family on food, shelter and clothing.

For the purposes of low income statistics (before or after tax), economic families and persons 15 years of age and over not in economic families in the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut and on Indian reserves were excluded. The low income cut-offs are based on certain expenditure-income patterns which are not available from survey data for the entire population.

The incidence of low income is not calculated for economic families and persons not in economic families living in the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, and on Indian reserves. In addition, low income data are available for two census subdivisions (CSDs) in Saskatchewan (Denare Beach, Sandy Bay) which Indian and Northern Affairs Canada considers as First Nation communities but which are not Indian reserves. The data for these communities have been included in the incidence of low income calculations for the Saskatchewan and Canada level data. However, they are not shown as part of the 'On reserve' column in the tables for Saskatchewan and Canada.

Prevalence of low income (before or after tax) can also be derived for census families, persons not in census families and the population in private households. See Low Income Statistics for Census Families and Households, Staff Report no. 1991-1, Labour and Household Surveys Analysis Division, Statistics Canada.

Prevalence of low income rates are calculated from rounded counts of low income persons or families and the total number of persons or families. These counts have been rounded independently of the rounded counts shown in the table; thus, there may be a small difference between the rate shown and the one derived from the counts shown. Users are advised to interpret prevalence of low income rates based upon small counts with caution.

Since its initial publication, Statistics Canada has clearly and consistently emphasized that the LICOs are not measures of poverty. Rather, LICOs reflect a consistent and well-defined methodology that identifies those who are substantially worse-off than average. These measures have enabled Statistics Canada to report important trends, such as the changing composition of those below the LICOs over time.

Low income before tax cut-offs (LICOs) - Income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20% more than average of their before tax income on food, shelter and clothing. For additional information and a table of low income cut-offs, please refer to the 2006 Census Dictionary, Catalogue no. 92-566-XWE.

71 Economic family
Part A - Plain language definition
Not applicable
Part B - Detailed definition
Refers to a group of two or more persons who live in the same dwelling and are related to each other by blood, marriage, common-law or adoption. A couple may be of opposite or same sex. For 2006, foster children are included.

Persons not in economic families - Household members who do not belong to an economic family. Persons living alone are included in this category.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population, Statistics Canada Catalogue no. 97-564-XCB2006007.

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